

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

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giving number of train and railroad, to
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Standard," Anaconda, Mont.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1897.

Prosperity as It Is.

SECRETARY GAGE in a recent in-
terview prophesied in rather in-
definite terms the return of pros-
perity. In statements equally vague
President McKinley on his trip to
Nashville spoke of the advent of good
times. Peculiarly enough, the burden
of both songs was confidence, as if the
crippled industries of the country could
find a remedy in mind cure. That is
about all the republicans have to offer
and as a result of their quackery the
country is in a worse condition to-day
than it was when McKinley was elected.

The voters, the laboring men of the
East, have discovered that they were
completely duped by baseless promises.
On October 27, the world, in glowing
headlines, said, "Millions of dollars will
be invested in new enterprises if
'sound money' wins." The Sun gulled
its readers with rays such as: "Waiting
for Bryan's defeat. A big furnace to
start up when news comes of McKin-
ley's election." The Press said on No-
vember 2: "A republican victory will
at once cause mills to be opened and
give them (the manufacturers) that
prosperity for which they have waited
so long." It was such stuff as this
that caught the laboring vote of the
East. They are now having plenty of
idle time in which to repent of their
folly.

The New York Journal has recently
made a careful canvass of industrial
conditions in the large manufacturing
states of the East. The situation re-
vealed is deplorable in the extreme. In
Pittsburg, the center of the great iron
and steel industry of the East, thou-
sands are idle, and their families are
starving. The cut down in the wages
of 3,200 men employed by Jones and
Laughlin and the consequent strike
only makes the situation more hope-
less. In other parts of Pennsylvania
the situation is no better. Altoona re-
ports a depression of trade not equalled
at any time since the war. In the
mining districts thousands are idle and
of those who secure work the monthly
wages average from \$15 to \$25.

In Illinois similar conditions were
discovered. Chicago alone will have 75,000
men on the unemployed list on July first.
M. J. Carroll, a recognized au-
thority on labor matters, states that
Chicago is the "dullest business town in
the United States to-day." Republicans
promised in case of McKinley's
election that buildings to the amount
of \$20,000,000 would be erected. These
promises have failed to materialize and
the amount of building has fallen to
nearly half what it was for the same
period in 1895.

There has been twelve strikes, most
of them caused by attempts to reduce
wages, and there has been no increase
in wages except as the result of strikes.
On the other hand, there has been no-
table reductions in wages. The day fol-
lowing the inauguration of McKinley
the Armour Packing company reduced
the wage of 1,500 men ten per cent. The
Illinois Steel company reduced the
wages of 4,000 men fifteen per cent. and
cut down the force twenty per cent.
Two thousand employees of the Western
Electric company had their wages re-
duced fifteen per cent. To these men it
must be a little difficult for them to see
where the reward for voting for McKin-
ley comes in.

Industrial conditions in the great
state of Ohio are in the same unsettled
and hopeless condition. Since January
first the figures of debt and failure
make a total of \$20,000,000. In McKin-
ley's own country there have been fail-
lures to the total amount of half a mil-
lion. From every quarter of the state
cries of industrial and commercial dis-
tress are heard and, in the words of
Creelman, "the whole commonwealth is
prostrate." Mayor Rice of Canton says
that there has never been anything
like this in Ohio before and that hun-
dreds of families are suffering for food
and clothing. The value of farm land

has shrunk two-thirds and the factories
have cut down wages and are running
on reduced time, conditions which
augur ill for republican success next
fall.

In the face of such facts it is folly
for gold and high tariff advocates to
persist in calling the country prosper-
ous. If prosperity should come it would
be welcomed by the whole country,
but it cannot be coaxed back by foolish
misrepresentation that deceives no one,
least of all the men who are having
their wages cut and their work taken
from them. Montana is to be congratu-
lated that she has been spared in the
main the hard-time experiences of the
East.

Mrs. Besant.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT produced
a favorable impression in Butte
and Anaconda. She is a bright
woman and possesses some education.
That she is any brighter or any better
educated than hundreds and thousands
of women who accept and revere the
Christian faith is a palpable absurdity.
That she or any other theosophist pos-
sesses any supernatural powers, or any
powers whatsoever not enjoyed by peo-
ple who are not theosophists, is, to say
the least, a severe tax upon human
credulity. The moral teachings of the-
osophy are all right; the "brotherhood
of humanity" is a principle that all
right-thinking people accept and en-
dorse. But we are not sure that this
ideal principle is any more nearly at-
tained in actual life by theosophists
than by Christians. The theosophists
of America have just been passing
through a long and bitter row, some of
them have called others all manner of
hard names. Mrs. Besant, as we under-
stand it, is the representative of one
faction. Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley is
the acknowledged head of the other. As to
the merits of the quarrel we know very
little; we simply mention the fact that
in violation of theosophy's express aim
and object, "the brotherhood of human-
ity," theosophists have been indulging
in an old-fashioned fight among them-
selves, for all the world like people who
don't know theosophy from a beer keg.

There is small likelihood of theosophy
as a religion growing very great in the
world. It demands too much faith on
the part of its professors, far more than
is demanded by Christianity. Orthodox
Christianity asks us to believe certain
miracles happening thousands of years
ago. Theosophy asks us to believe that
miracles every whit as marvelous as
any mentioned in the Bible are per-
formed right along nowadays by its
occult priests—only these miracles, or
occult phenomena, as we believe they
are termed, are visible to none but the
most advanced of theosophical schol-
ars. In arrogating occult powers to its
priesthood, theosophy follows all pagan
religions—Christianity is the only reli-
gion in the world that makes no such
claims for its exponents. Of Mrs.
Besant's attempts to prove her state-
ments, the Spokane Review correctly
says:

"Theosophy seems to differ from other
philosophies in that it is claimed to be
capable of scientific and logical demon-
stration. But this assumption is not sup-
ported by fact. Thus Mrs. Besant, who is
now traveling around the world, doing
apostolic and mission work—organizing
societies and drilling recruits—urges be-
lief in a religion and a philosophy she
claims has been scientifically demon-
strated to her satisfaction, but which she
is incapable of demonstrating in turn to
an audience of educated people. This is
not the principle to which pure science
has everlastingly bound itself. Even when
announcing discoveries in the more subtle
forms of matter—in electricity and the
mysterious realms of ether—the scientist
can demonstrate his phenomena to the
clear and logical understanding of an au-
dience of educated persons.
Mrs. Besant asserts that the astral
body is visible to the material eye of the
few trained to observe its mysterious phe-
nomena, and to these few is as demon-
strable as the phenomena of clouds, the
rainbow, flowers and geometrical figures.
But these occult phenomena she cannot
demonstrate to a single person in one of
her large audiences. Here enters the ele-
ment of faith which discredits the theo-
sophy from science. The student or the be-
liever is asked to accept her statement
of phenomena said to exist—occult phe-
nomena upon which the entire superstruc-
ture of the philosophy of theosophy is
erected.

As for the theosophic theory of the
evolution of souls in successive cycles,
too, is not susceptible of demonstration;
a very pretty theory it is in some
respects, but still a theory pure and
simple. There is abundance of fancy
but no scientific proof behind it. Am-
ple reason exists for predicating the
immortality of the soul, and that, too,
without appealing to the Bible. The
original Socratic argument for im-
mortality has never been refuted. But
to go a single step farther is to over-
step the bounds of logic and philosophy
and rest upon mere assumption, a frail
structure at best.
At the same time theosophy with its
exponents and its literary propaganda,
is doing its share of good in the world.
It sets many people thinking and read-
ing. It is especially attractive to those
who deem themselves too shrewd and
learned to accept Christianity. Viewed
critically, theosophy seems a great deal
harder to swallow than Christianity;
but those who honestly believe it are
entitled to the respect which should be
accorded to the sincere followers of any
religion.

CHICAGO is boasting of the big-
gest telescope in the astronomi-
cal business—the Yerkes instru-
ment is one-fourth more powerful than
the Lick telescope at Mount Hamilton,
Cal., which means that it will penetrate
one-fourth farther into space. A writer
in the New York Journal points out
that if the great instrument were
transferred to the moon and the earth
observed through it, our globe would
be seen as an enormous orb glistening
in the sun in a variety of colors. Not
only would the outline of continents be
visible, but lakes, rivers, towns and
railroads would be perceived. Chicago,
New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco,
Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York,
would each appear during spring time
as brown patches in the surrounding

landscape of green and yellow. The
great lakes would seem like patches of
silver. The Bad Lands of Dakota would
appear as great stretches of sienna,
unrelieved by any verdure. The Rocky
Mountains would catch the eye by
reason of the perpetual snow on their
summits. These statements will illus-
trate how good a view the Yerkes tele-
scope will give us of the moon. Lunar
geography may yet be studied in the
public schools.

Will Fight for Silver.

THE Monthly Bimetallist is a new
magazine published at Denver
and New York, and as its name
indicates is an able advocate of mon-
etary reform. It is well edited and at-
tractively printed and has in its initial
number made for itself a particularly
high standard of excellence, which, if
maintained, will make the Bimetallist
a power in the fight for the remonetiza-
tion of silver. Its creed is:

"There is a better money than gold
alone. It is silver and gold, joined in
the money function. For this we con-
tend."
"By no conceivable arguments can
the divergence between the two mon-
etary metals be attributed to the exces-
sive production of silver."
"Gold is more merchandise in silver
monometallic countries; likewise silver
is a commodity under single gold stand-
ard governments."

"We now will fight for international
bimetallism. Failing to secure this
soon, at another conference of nations,
let this great silver-producing nation
dare and do. Let us declare for national
bimetallism forthwith."
"The day after India closed her mints
to silver, the gold price of silver dropped
fifteen per cent.; when India reopens
her mints to silver the fifty-cent dol-
lar will be called by the opposition a
'sixty-five-cent dollar.' When the
United States reopens her mints to the
bimetallism of our forefathers and of
the world for centuries; when the
United States declares for national bi-
metallism the silver dollar will be noth-
ing but a hundred-cent dollar or more.
The day the United States mints were
closed to silver coinage, that very day
the United States silver dollar was at a
premium."

WHETHER it be due to the long-
continued hard times, or to
subtle atmospheric conditions,
or to mere coincidence, or what, it is
a remarkable fact that a crime wave is
sweeping over the country. Murder,
suicide, burglary, highway robbery,
criminal assaults upon women, crime of
every sort is endemic. Several cities
are considering the same problem that
two or three weeks confronted Butte.
The free speaking editorially of the
conditions in Omaha remarks: "The
deplorable incident in which two of the
best officers of the force were sent to a
slaughter pen and fatally wounded by
burglars is but the culmination of out-
lawry that has long been going on un-
checked. With citizens nightly way-
laid by murderous highwaymen, with
churches broken into by sacrilegious
robbers, with stores and dwellings gar-
nished by the score in quick suc-
cession, with denizens of the burnt district
boldly enticing victims into their dives
and making free with their valuables,
and finally with audacious criminals
firing upon police officers who dare to
molest them in their operations, are not
our citizens constrained to ask them-
selves what kind of police protection
they are enjoying?"

SENATOR FORAKER and Gov-
ernor Bushnell of Ohio are said to
have become reconciled to the
candidacy of Mark Hanna as his own
successor in the United States senate.
According to well-informed observers,
however, Mr. Hanna still is not happy.
He is shrewd enough to suspect that
this sudden conversion of his enemies
has other reasons back of it than good
will toward him and a philanthropic
desire to secure harmony. He has gone
over the situation with a great deal of
care, and the fact has dawned upon
him that Foraker and Bushnell have
surrendered because they see certain
defeat of republicanism in Ohio, and
they are perfectly willing that Hanna
should lead what is going to be a for-
lorn hope. These republican leaders,
recognizing the inevitable, are very
glad, says the Toledo Blade, "to allow
their rival the privilege of going down
in his political grave, and since there is
no hope for them they gracefully stand
aside to let the coffin pass."

ASIDE from the St. Paul Pioneer-
Press, we know of no goldbug
newspaper in the country more
rabid, violent, unreasoning and un-
reasonable than the Portland Oregonian.
It seldom uses argument, it con-
tents itself, like many other gold or-
gans, with unproved and unprovable
assertion and with blatherskite denun-
ciation of all who do not agree with it.
Thus, of the silver republicans who met
in Chicago a day or two ago, the Ore-
gonian says "they are a pack of com-
mon swindlers on no higher plane mor-
ally than the Southwestern counter-
feiter of silver half dollars." And this
of men who had the courage of convic-
tion to stand up for principle at the
sacrifice of their party interests and
party affiliations! There is this satis-
faction that such vicious blackguard-
ism hurts any cause that pursues it.

STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

It is an Elysium in Chicago and May Be
Sent to the City Dump.
Chicago, June 12.—The work of removing
the big bronze statue of Christopher Co-
lumbus, which was erected on the lake
front during the world's fair, began to-
day. The converting of the lake front into
a park has progressed so far that the
statue now stands in a basin on account
of the filling in all around it, and its re-
moval was made necessary. If the statue
is replaced it will not be in the same po-
sition it now occupies. It has been re-
garded by many as more of an eyesore
than an ornament, and it may be that
the city junk pile, to which the statue has
been temporarily consigned, will be its
final resting place.

Tin in Montana.

Written for the Standard.
The Butte School of Mines is in receipt
of a sample sack of some exceedingly val-
uable specimens of tin ore (S. N. stan-
nites).
I find myself at liberty to state that
these samples were obtained and shipped
me by Messrs. T. F. Schwartz and John
Geiger, well-known prospectors from
Butte, and that they came from the
Blackfoot region, where these men have
been for some time past engaged in look-
ing for that character of metal. The ex-
tent of the deposit, if a true deposit has
been discovered, I am unable to state.
Their letter of advice accompanying the
specimens, like other letters on the same
topic received by me, is principally filled
with inquiries concerning tin ore, the
methods, geologic and otherwise, of its
occurrence, and the unanswerable "ifs"
and "ands" always found in a thorough-
going prospector's letter to a possible
counselor. If the specimens sent the
school for testing go for anything, then
a valuable discovery has been made.

But so innumerable have been the finds
of tin reported, and so regularly have
they failed to develop either permanency
or value, resulting in loss both to pros-
pector and possible investor, that it is to
me judicious to let the prospector
know something regarding the proper oc-
currence of the ore, and to that end I
write, as nearly as may be, in good old
Anglo-Saxon concerning it.

The rock containing tin is geologically
known as griesen. This rock is a mixture
of quartz and mica, in brief, a granite
without the feldspar. The tin crystals in
this griesen are mineralogically termed
cassiterite and are black in color, some-
times brown, and always heavy. When
these crystals, by reason of disintegration,
are loosened from the griesen they by
natural action are washed into the gulches.
When there found they are denomi-
nated "stream" tin. This "stream" tin is
of common occurrence in Montana, there
being quite a deposit in German gulch,
within rifle shot of Butte's business cen-
ter. No deposit of sufficient extent and
quality to warrant working has, however,
yet been discovered. Tin crystals, cas-
siterite—held in the griesen form the
true tin ore. Griesen legitimately occurs
in dykes or veins, such as were un-
covered in the Black Hills district, Dakota.
There the tin crystals are often found
disseminated in the white feldspar and
mica.

That there are valuable deposits of tin in
the mineral bearing areas of the Pacific
Northwest there can be little doubt.
I handled late in 1895 more than 300 pounds
of a valuable tin ore from the Blackfoot
country, whence it was brought to Butte
by Daniel Riley, afterwards the superin-
tendent of the Southern Cross mines, now
deceased. Mr. Riley, a man of probity,
told me of the discovery of a large deposit
of tin. The secret of its location died with
him and but a memento of it remains, a
tin brick now in the possession, I under-
stand, of Mr. Mark O'Farrell of Butte.

Again, at an earlier date, while en-
gaged in a professional capacity touring
Montana, I saw samples of rich tin ore at
several points along my route, and later
in the Bitter Root range of mountains I
found fine specimens in the granite and
schistose rocks.

A deposit carrying from even 2 per cent.
up to, in all conditions favorable, can be
profitably worked. The specimens I have
just received ran 7.5 per cent. The process
of treatment is simple. The rock is
stamped or crushed like any ore, run over
tables and freed of silicious matter and
melted and run into bars.

But slight attention has been paid by
prospectors to tin in Montana. The idea
that we had here valuable deposits of
the metal suggested itself to me during
an exploration trip from the Black Hills
to Butte many years ago, and every new
specimen I receive encourages me to hope
that some day this additional resource will
be added to those Montana already en-
joy.

—GEORGE A. HORTON,
School of Mines, Butte, June 12, 1897.

Montana Comment.

Agent Stouch, it appears, thinks he is
a much bigger man than the whole state
of Montana.—Billings Gazette.

The Cheyenne Indians are said to be
the finest body of men physically upon
the American continent. Admitting that,
they can't shoot any straighter than a
sawed-off cowboy or a bowed-back ranch-
er.—Missoulian.

The chances are that if a civilian had
been the place of Captain Spurch at the
Lame Deer reservation there would
have been no trouble.—Great Falls Trib-
une.

It has been demonstrated that office
seekers who wish to be remembered by
the administration will find that if they
can establish some previous and pleasing
relationship with the powers that be they
will find it convenient to do so.—Great
Falls Leader.

It is not every county that can afford
to furnish its poor with the good things of
life. Sweet Grass county, however, is an
exception to the rule, as shown by a bill
audited by the commissioners this week,
which shows that at least one dependent
of the county had lessened the bitterness
of his position by the consumption of a
considerable amount of candy at this
county's expense.—Big Timber Pioneer.

The news comes from the East that the
wool commission houses are so overloaded
with foreign wool that no vigorous cam-
paign can be made for Montana wool this
season. The prices talked about are \$6.00
and it is said very few will attempt to
buy even at that low price.—Rocky
Mountain Husbandman.

FLOATING DOWN THE RHINE.

The boatman strikes lightly on the either
As they drift 'neath the hillsides of
green.
But come from the Rhine is the palgrave,
And gone is the interlaine.
Play lightly, play lightly, O boatman,
when the shadows of night round
thee fall.
For the lights have gone out in the
castle.
The lights have gone out in the hall,
And the Rhine waters silently flow.
The old bells ring solemn and slow.
O boatman, play lightly, play lightly,
O boatman, play lightly and low!

Awake the old runs on the either,
O boatman, the lips of the Rhine
Still kiss the green ruins of ivy,
And smile on the vineyards of wine.
Play lightly, play lightly, O boatman,
when the shadows of night round
thee fall.
For the lights have gone out in the
castle.
The lights have gone out in the hall,
And the Rhine waters silently flow.
The old bells ring solemn and slow.
O boatman, play lightly, play lightly,
O boatman, play lightly and low!

—Boston Journal.

Current Humor.

I like to watch my wife when she's
Crocheting.
Or when she's tating mysteries
Essaying.
I often note complacently
Her shirring.
Nor does her darning prompt in me
Demurring.
But I am spurred, I must allow,
To quitting.
When she her alabaster brow
Is knitting.
—Home Queen.

Sprockett—We've got a baby at our
house.
Handle Bars—You don't say so? '66 or
'67?—Boston Transcript.

"That's a speaking likeness of your first
wife."
"I suppose the artist couldn't help it—
and I had him paint it in the most quiet
colors, too."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Johnny—Mamma, I wish our family
belonged to the Salvation army!
Mamma—Why?
Johnny—Because, if we did, I could beat
the drum when I go to Sunday school!—
Puck.

The Fond Mother.—Everybody says he
is such a pretty baby! I'm sure the poet
was right when he said that "Heaven lies
about us in our infancy."
The Uncle (unfeeling)—But he should
have added: "So does everybody else."—
Life.

"He is a very poor judge of human na-
ture," remarked Miss Cayenne thought-
fully.
"What leads you to that conclusion?"
"He has such a good opinion of him-
self."—Washington Star.

A.—Well, and how did you sleep last
night? Did you follow my advice and
begin counting?
B.—Yes, I counted up to 1889.
A.—And then you fell asleep?
B.—No; then it was time to get up.—Tit-
bits.

"Poor Madge! Before her husband
failed she used to have such an elegant
turnout."
"Yes; and now she has a bicycle and a
bloomer suit, and won't turn out for any-
thing less than a trolley car."—Indian-
apolis Journal.

"How do the children of the school take
to the idea of contributing their pennies
to send the teacher away?" asked the su-
perintendent.
"Oh, they are enthusiastic over it. The
farther away the better, they say," re-
plied the assistant.—Cincinnati Comm-
ercial Tribune.

Wife—Bridget, come and take the parrot
out of the room. Mr. Jones has lost his
cellar button.—Harper's Bazar.

Personal Notes.

At the encampment of the Grand Army
of the Republic, to be held in Buffalo, in
August, the governors of nearly all the
Eastern and Middle states are expected
to be present with their staffs. President
McKinley will review the troops.

Mrs. Alice Lee Stratton, who recently
died in Oakland, Cal., was the wife of
Senator Frederick S. Stratton, and the
daughter of Mrs. Harriet Lee, the pioneer
educator.

May 21 was the 35th anniversary of the
assassination of Col. Elmer Ellsworth, at
Alexandria, Va., by the proprietor of the
Marshall house, in that city. Ellsworth
was known as the first martyr of the re-
bellion, and his death caused a sensation
throughout the North.

President Thomson of the Pennsylvania
railroad company, as well as other lead-
ing railroad men, believe that if some
favorable legislation were given the rail-
roads they would, by affording work to
many on account of additional expedi-
tures, contribute largely toward the re-
storation of good times. While Mr. Thom-
son is not magnifying the increase in
business, he is of the belief that better
times are at hand, and that while the im-
provement is slight it will gradually in-
crease until it takes on the proper propor-
tion.

Elijah Lovejoy, who was shot by a mob
in Alton, Ill., after many vain attempts
to establish an anti-slavery paper in 1837,
and in whose behalf Wendell Phillips
made his first great speech, will soon have
a monument erected to his memory in
the city in which he died. The Illinois
legislature voted \$25,000 for the purpose
and the citizens of Alton have raised
\$5,000 more.

Is the Editor in Love or No?

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
It is an unfortunate experience of hu-
man nature that the truth cannot be
known until it is too late to profit by the
information, unless the love is genuine.
If it be genuine, it needs no telling; life
is more beautiful, and all sorrows and
disappointments are but passing incidents.
Love in the first stage is always pleasant.
It is the pleasure of anticipation united
to the intoxication of the present. It
needs no wisdom and cares not for pru-
dence. It throws its own peculiar glamor
over everything; it softens all asperities,
ignores all faults, finds charms in the
presence of the most homely and attrac-
tions in the most commonplace. It is the
Garden of Eden before the fruit of the
tree of knowledge is eaten; it is the
tempting peach before the bloom is brush-
ed away preparatory to satisfying the
grosser appetite of possession. It is a
dream in which the personality of the
object is veiled in the wistful mists of
ideality; it is the sunset-tinted mountain
whose harsh outlines are softened and
beautified.

Strong

Nerves just as surely come from the use of
Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of
scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called
blood diseases. This is simply because
the blood affects the condition of all the

Nerves

bones, muscles and tissues. If it is im-
pure it cannot properly sustain these
parts. If made pure, rich, red and vital-
ized by Hood's Sarsaparilla, it carries
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